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1877.

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SCOUT LIFE.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE PERILS THROUGH WHICH A BRAVE VIRGINIAN PASSED.

[Major McClellan in Philadelphia Weekly Times.]

The second adventure which I have promised to relate occurred when the Federal army occupied Culpepper Court-house and the Confederate army lay in Orange county, Virginia. General Lee desired certain information which it seemed could best be obtained by an individual scout, and Stringfellow was selected for the service. It was necessary that he should penetrate the enemy's camps, remain concealed as long as possible, and return when he had collected the desired information. His operations were to be conducted mostly at night. He wished to be accompanied by two men, one of whom, Farrish by name, had his home in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's camps, and being intimately acquainted with all the country, could accurately guide him from place to place in the night as by daylight. The expedition was undertaken on foot, as the distance was not great, and concealment was of prime importance. The men were clad in their own uniform as scouts, not spies. The country was a difficult one for the operations of a scout. From the long and frequent occupation by both the contending armies the land had been almost entirely denuded by its timber, and only here and there a few thin clusters of trees remained standing. One day had passed since they had entered the enemy's lines, and with nightfall they had commenced their wanderings among the hostile camps, mainly with the purpose of locating the different corps, and of ascertaining whether any troops had been detached from the Army of the Potomac. The night had been nearly consumed in this way, when reaching one the clusters of trees of which I have spoken they lay themselves down to catch a few moments' rest. A single blanket covered the three men. Treacherous, fatal sleep! Their fatigue was greater and the night further spent than they had supposed, and the sun was shining bright in their eyes, when a party of six Federal soldiers, with their muskets in their hands pulled away the blanket which covered them, and saluted them with a humorous 'Good morning, Johnny Reb! wake up!' Stringfellow, lying upon his back, was the first to arouse and to comprehend the situation. Knowing that an open attempt to seize his arms would draw upon himself instant death, he feigned to be only half awakened, and much to the amusement of his tormentors, turned upon his side, muttering and grumbling at being awakened, telling them to go away and let him alone. But by turning upon his side he gave to himself the opportunity of placing his hand, unobserved, upon the handle of his pistol, and in another second he sprang upon his feet and opened fire. His companions joined in the attack, and for a few moments the firing was rapid and fatal. The Federal soldiers stood their ground, but at such close quarters the muskets was no match for the revolver. There was no time to reload under the quick eye of Stringfellow, and once discharged the muskets were useless. A few seconds terminated the encounter, in which Stringfellow found himself the sole survivor of his party. Farrish was killed; his other comrade had disappeared, he knew not how; four of the Federal soldiers lay dead at his feet; and the two others, having thrown down their empty guns, were running for their lives.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

But though victor in this fight, perils multiplied themselves around him. The trees among which he stood were surrounded on every side by open fields dotted thick with the enemy's tents, some at a distance, some close at hand. Concealment was impossible, and he must run for his life; but run in what direction he might, enemies would be sure to intercept his course, for the adjacent camps had been aroused by the firing, and the soldiers who had escaped would be sure to return with others to avenge the death of their comrades. At a distance of a few hundred yards a little branch made its way through the open fields toward the river. Its banks were fringed with bushes, and while it offered only an utterly forlorn hope, Stringfellow turned toward it and ran. He was seen by those who had already started for his capture; seen to cross the open field; seen to enter the brush on the bank of the stream. And now vindictive shouts announced that the enemy felt secure of their prey. But not so! Entering the bed of the stream, a kind of Providence guided him to a spot where the waters had hollowed out for him a hiding place behind the roots of an old stump. Underneath the bank and behind these roots he forced his body, having collected what driftwood was within reach still further to conceal his person; and there he lay, half covered by the water and mud, and awaited the result.

From every direction men were hurrying to the spot with the perfect assurance that the flying enemy would soon be within their power. For long, long hours did scores of searchers continue to examine every foot of the brush that lined the stream. Many times did hostile feet pass directly over Stringfellow's body, and once a man, more inquisitive than others, stopped, while walking in the bed of the stream, to examine the very spot where he lay. But the driftwood which he had skilfully arranged for his concealment deceived the man, and he passed on without making the discovery. Toward afternoon the search slackened, and by nightfall it was abandoned. But not until the noise of the camps was hushed in slumber did Stringfellow dare to leave his retreat. Then following for some time the course of the little stream, he passed in safety out of the enemy's line, swam the Rapidan between the pickets, and, thankful to God for his deliverance, found himself once more among his friends.

WEDDING FEES.

Many years ago, a New York minister was sitting in the office of a lawyer who was one of his members, chatting on various subjects, and as the pastor happened to speak of the hard times, and the dilatoriness of the church in paying his small salary the lawyer remarked;

"Now I hardly agree with you, pastor, in your assertion that ministers are paid less for their work than any other class of professional men. They have a great deal given to them in one way or the other, donation parties, Christmas presents, &c. Then the item of wedding fees, which you seldom hear them speak about, but which must amount to quite a sum, several hundred dollars in the course of a year, brings them in a good revenue."

"Do you think so?" said the clergyman. "Now, to come right down to dots, what do you suppose is about the average fee that I receive?"

"I should say that twenty dollars was a low estimate," said the lawyer. "Here in New York I have often known persons to give one hundred dollars, and fifty dollar fee is quite common, but considering the fact that you marry a good many of the poor or those who are moderately well off, as well as the rich, I should think, as I said, that twenty dollars was a pretty low average."

"That calculation is rather large," said the minister, "but still I cannot tell exactly, as I have not reckoned up what I have received this year."

"No, I presume not," said the lawyer. "I have noticed that ministers don't generally know how much they have received, when the sum is pretty large, but I rather think they would if it was a small one. But I will tell you what I will do. I will give you ten dollars for half your next fee, and I don't believe I shall lose anything by it either. Do you accept that?"

The minister hesitated a moment and then said, "Yes, well, yes, I'll accept that—ten dollars for half the next fee."

He soon bade him good morning and went home to dinner. While he was at the table the bell rang, and the servant came in saying a man at the door wished to see him a moment.—He found a rough looking farmer standing there, who accosted him thus:

"Good morning, Dr. A; I came in to see if you could just tie me up this morning. Sal and I have been talking about it a good while, and we've come to the conclusion that 'taint any use to wait any longer.'

'Oh, yes,' said the doctor, "walk in, walk in. Where do you want to be married?

"Right here, said the farmer, "if you're willin.' Sal's in the wagon and I'll bring her in."

So he brought in a blooming country maid, and the minister, who had doffed his gown, and slipped on his best Sunday coat, made them one in his most impressive style After the ceremony and the congratulations the farmer said:

"About the fee, pastor, we hain't money, but I thought your children might be fond of pups." Saying which he tipped up a small box, and out rolled a little white pup on the piano.

The minister could scarce constrain his mirth, but thanked the bridegroom and told him the children would be glad of it and bade him a pleasant good morning. He finished his dinner, then putting the pup carefully back into the box, he started with it under his arm for the lawyer's office.

His friend was quite surprised to see him so soon again, but the pastor soon relieved his curiosity by saying:

"I had no idea when I accepted your offer this morning that I should have to come so soon to claim it; and I hardly think I should have accepted it so quickly, had I known I was to marry a couple today, and receive such an unusual and unexpected fee. Generally there is not so much difference in them, but this was a perfect surprise to me."

"No backing out, now," said the lawyer "that bargain was fair and square, and you must hold to it. Here's your ten dollars, hand over the fee."

The minister demurred a moment, and told him he should beware how he made such rash promises again, but finally, unfastening the cover of the box, said: "All right, I'll stand by the bargain," tumbled the pup out on the lawyer's desk, and with the blandest smile on his face, waving his hand and bowing politely, he said, "here is the fee—which half will you take?"

The blank look of amazement and disgust which overspread the countenance of the lawyer, as he looked at the roll of puppiness, was amusing to see.

"You don't mean it—that you 'married a couple and that was your fee."

"Indeed it was," said the minister, "and the farmer who presented it thought he was doing a handsome thing."

Then with a hearty laugh the lawyer handed him the gold piece, and told him that he had nothing more to say in regard to the enriching of ministers by wedding fees.

NEW PROCESS FOR SPINNING COTTON.

We had a call from our enterprising friend, George Allen, Esq., of Newbern, a few days since. He had just returned from a visit to Memphis, where he had been to personally examine the new cotton factory, lately erected in that city, on what is known as the 'new process,' or Clement Attachment plan.

This invention was patented a short time since, and is now being introduced to the notice of Southern manufacturers.

Mr. Allen expresses himself as being much pleased with it, and fully satisfied as to its merits. He has brought samples of yarn made under the new process, and he offers to furnish any information on the subject, and to send samples of the yarn by mail if desired. He states that he has purchased the right to use the Clement Attachment in Craven county, North Carolina, and that he expects to put in operation, a small factory this Fall. We hope to see a cotton factory at work in Goldsboro during the year 1878, and we predict success. The inventor claims the following advantages over the old process, which if true, it will make a great revolution in the manufacturing interests of the South. We hope to see a large portion of our cotton shipped as yarns instead of bale cotton. It would greatly improve our finances, and give profitable employment to our labor.

1. Spinning cotton from the seed, saves the expense of gin, press, bale, ties, opener, picker and lapper, and reduces the cost of the yarn from two to three cents per pound.

2. 'New process yarn' is more even, and is at least fifty per cent. stronger, than yarns made by the old process.

3. A given amount of machinery, with the Clement Attachment, will turn out fifty per cent. more yarns than is possible under the old plan.

4. The danger from fire is greatly reduced.

5. A small factory located in the cotton States, costing not over twenty-five thousand dollars, and fitted with the Clement Attachment, will produce better yarns, and at a cheaper rate, than can be done by a large and expensive factory working under the old plan.

6. The new process is only adapted to the cotton States.

We hope this important subject will receive the early attention of our citizens. It is incontestible that Goldsboro is a favorable location for a cotton factory and there would be as little difficulty in procuring skilled labor here as anywhere else. The uninterrupted success of most of the leading cotton manufactories of the North during a long period of commercial prostration, supplemented by low water and increased expenses for motive power, show something of the possibilities of profitable manufacture under the most favorable conditions, even in the most perverse times: and the steady multiplicity of sagacious Northern manufacturers in the Southern States, added to the liberal and even phenomenal profits of some of the Southern manufactories, leave nothing to be desired in proof of these possibilities, except the increase of the number of these manufactories and all the preliminaries we have named as essential to their greatest success.—Goldsboro *Messenger*.

The Burlington Hawkeye says; "A standing advertisement in a newspaper, set boldly out, attracts a good deal of attention and becomes transfixed in the mind of the reader. It may not be noticed at first, but after a while the lines grow familiar to the eye and become stamped upon the mind. The advantage is made apparent in this way. The subscriber in the course of time wants something in the line of goods kept by the man whose advertisement he is familiar with. He naturally visits that advertiser's store and buys what he wants, for though he may never have been inside the place before, he feels thoroughly acquainted with everything about it, and free from that embarrassment which no one likes to show when out on a shopping tour. A good advertisement kept constantly in a paper is like a finger board at a cross road—it removes all difficulty in finding the right place."

THE NEGRO AND THE BEAVER

Capt. John Stevenson, an energetic and thrifty planter of Iberville parish, some years ago retired from commercial business and invested his large capital in several very valuable plantations. These investments have proved high productive, and Capt Stevenson has become one of the most successful planters in Louisiana. Among other plantations purchased by him was the magnificent estate of the late W. R. Barrow, in West Feliciana, known as Greenwood. The product of this plantation, before the was, was one thousand hogsheads of sugar and a thousand bales of cotton, the estate embracing eight thousand acres of fertile land. Capt. Stevenson purchased this place in 1868 for fifty thousand dollars; but, engrossed in the cultivation of his river plantations, he has been compelled to rent the land to the negroes for cultivation on the shares.

Disgusted at the small returns of so valuable a plantation he lately made a visit to Greenwood and found the negroes chiefly engaged in fishing and shooting, and neglecting the cultivation of the best portions of the land. But in riding over the grounds he discovered that a portion thereof which, at the time of his purchase, was an uncultivable marsh, had been thoroughly drained and become susceptible of cultivation. Here was unusual evidence of enterprise and industry on the part of the negroes, contrasting strongly with their general neglect and indolence so apparent throughout the whole plantation. A thorough and expensive drainage had been effected; several small drains had been stopped up, a large and substantial dam had been built across the main creek and the water from various inlets all directed into one narrow channel and conducted to a lake which abounded with fish and was perfectly clear and pure. 'Who did this work?' inquired Captain Stevenson of a little negro who, with grinning enjoyment, was regarding the Captain's surprise and perplexity.

'Dem ar beevers,' replied the young darkey. 'Dad shot one of 'em yesterday.'

'What?' exclaimed Capt. Stevenson, 'are there beavers here?'

'Yes, sur, lots of 'em; we lives on 'em. Dad and Jim shoots 'em every week, but dey is mighty scary.'

'Go and send your dad here.'

The little negro hurried off and quickly brought his dad, a powerful, middle-aged negro, wearing that air of easy comfort and indifference to all the cares of life characteristic of all able bodied negroes who own a gun and live near a fish stream.

'Why Sam, is it true that there are this work in the marsh?'

'Yes, sirree; dey is tremendous workers, but dey devours a great many fish.'

'And you precious lazy hounds do no work, and do not only devour fish but kill the only workers on the plantation! Now, sir, I want you and all the other negroes on this place to understand and bear in mind that if you shoot any beavers, or interfere with them I'll drive you off the place and have you jugged besides. Tell this to all the people.'

Captain Stevenson left Greenwood in better spirits and more confidence in the proper cultivation and early redemption from waste of this splendid estate, having witnessed the enterprise and industry of the beavers that occupied it with the negroes, and being in a measure reconciled to the indolence of their co-occupants.—*N. O. Democrat.*

A STRANGE PLANT.

A plant, supposed to be new, has been found in Nicaragua, which, if what is said of it is true, is a great vegetable curiosity. It has been named "Phytolacca Electrica." It is said to possess very pronounced electro-magnetic properties. The hand is sensibly benumbed upon touching the shrub, and the magnetic influence is felt at a distance of seven or eight feet. The magnetic needle is sensibly perturbated, becoming more and more so until it reaches the centre of the shrub, when the disturbance is transformed into a very rapid gyratory movement. The intensity of the phenomenon varieties with the hours of the day, and at night it is hardly perceptible. It attains its maximum about 2 P. M. In stormy weather the energy of the action is augmented. No insects or birds have been seen on the shrub.—*Ex*

A sharp little girl got out of patience with her bashful lover's backwardness and so brought matters to a favorable climax by saying to him: "I really believe you are afraid to ask me to marry you, for you know I would say "Yes."

A citizen of Lewiston recently carried a letter of introduction from a friend to a stranger. The stranger received him coolly and showed him to the door. A little investigation showed the reason. The letter said, "Treat him like a trump," but the stranger read it, "Treat him like a tramp."

THOUGHTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

We ask advice. But we mean approbation.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.

Anger is blood, poured and perplexed into a froth; but malice is the wisdom of our wrath.

Wise anger is like fire from the flint; there is a great ado to bring it, and when it does come it is out again immediately.

Praise is a debt we owe to the virtues of others, and due unto our own from all whom malice hath not made mute or envy struck dumb.

It is sometimes of God's mercy that men in the eager pursuit of wordly aggrandisement are baffled; for they are very like a train going down an inclined plain—putting on the brake is not pleasant, but it keeps the car on the track.

It is true there is nothing displays a genius—I mean a quickness of genius—more than a dispute; as two demands encountering contribute to each other's lustre. But perhaps the odds is much against the man of taste in this particular.

All our distinctions are accidental; beauty and deformity, though personal qualities are neither entitled to praise nor censure; yet it so happens that they color our opinion of those qualities to which mankind have attached responsibility.

Architecture is the printing press of all ages, and gives a history of the state of society in which it was erected, from the Cromlech of the Druids to those toy shops of bad taste—Carlton House and Brighton Pavilion. The Tower and Westminster Abbey are glorious pages in the history of time, and tell the story of an iron despotism and the cowardice of unlimited power.

As the arrival of enemies make a town to fortify itself, so that ever after it remains stronger; and hence a man may say that enemies were no small cause to the town's strength, so to a mind once fixed in a well pleasing determination, who hopes by annoyance to overthrow it, doth but teach it to knit together all its best grounds; and so, perchance, of a changeable purpose, make an unchangeable resolution.

Art is the microscope of the mind, which sharpens the wit as the other does the sight, and converts every object into a little universe of itself. Art may be said to draw aside the veil of nature. To those who are perfectly unskilled in the practice, uninbued with the principles of art, most objects present only a confused mass.

There is no more potent antidote to low sensuality than the adoration of the beautiful. All the higher arts of design are entirely chaste without respect to the object. They purify the thoughts as tragedy purifies the passions. Their accidental effects are not worth consideration—there are souls to whom not even a vestal is holy.

I love a serious preacher who speaks for my sake, and not his own; who seeks my salvation and not his vain glory. He best deserves to be heard who uses speech only to clothe his thoughts, and his thoughts only to promote truth and virtue. Nothing is more detestable than a professed declaimer, who retails his discourses as a quack does his medicines.—*Massillon.*

APT ALLITERATION'S ARTFUL AID.

The following is from Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke's recent sermon before the Northern General Assembly at Chicago:

Christ is the Advocate of sinners, the Angel of the Convant, the Author and Finisher of faith, the Alpha and Omega of all human hopes. He is the Brightness of the Father's glory, the Bishop of souls, the Bread of Heaven, the Beloved of God, of men, of angels. He is the Convenant, the Counsellor, the Cornerstone, the Covert, the Captain of salvation, the Desire of all nations, the Elect of God, the Emanuel, the Everlasting Father, the Eternal Life, the Fountain of living waters, the First-born many brethren, the First Begotten from the dead. He is God over all blessed forever, the Head of the Church, the Husband, the Heritage, the Habitation of His people, the Judge and King of saints and angels. He is the Light, the Life, the Leader and Lawgiver of men, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, the Mediator and Messenger of the covenant, the Messiah of all the prophets, and the Morning Star of the everlasting day. He is the Only begotten of the father, the root and offspring of David. He is the Prophet, the Priest, the Prince of Peace, the Propitiation for sin, the Physician of souls, the Power of God unto salvation. He is the Rock, the Ransom, the Righteousness and Resurrection of all who shall be saved. He is the Son of God and of man, the Seed of woman the Shiloh, the Surety and the Shield, the Sacrifice and Sanctuary, the Sanctification and the Sun of all saints. He is the truth, the Treasure, the Teacher the Temple, the Incarnate Wisdom, the faithful and true Witness; in short, he is very Word of God. In His name all divine revelations are summarily comprehended.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 4. 1877.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The interest fixed upon the grand operations in Europe is intensified by the accomplishment of the first really decisive movement—the crossing of the Danube. Hitherto Russia, in regard to her European operations, may be said to have been operating on her own soil; for Roumania, on the North side of the river, though nominally a Turkish principality, was heartily disaffected, and threw open every facility to the invader; and so Russia moved up to the brink of the river without molestation; in fact with the full co-operation of the Roumanians, to make her own preparations and select her own points for crossing and the proper time for doing so. This absolute freedom of action gave the Russians an important advantage in making feints of crossing or attacks which kept the Turks in incessant uncertainty, compelling them to hurry to threatened points, hurried off again to find they had been deceived, until worn out, and thrown off guard, the Russian troops have at length poured across the river and made good a foothold which they hope never to lift up until Turkey is trampled into complete helplessness.

The Russians have crossed the Danube at three points; at Galatz, at Ibraila and at Hirsova, thereby securing the foothold needed for farther movements. But there are four places which the Turks still defend as points at which they expect the main body of the Russians will cross: Nicopoli, Silistria, Rustchuck and Tchernavoda, and the real work of the invaders begins with the attack on these places. Already Rustchuck is the theatre of a bombardment which will be as memorable in military history as that of Sebastopol; and if we are to credit accounts, will be the occasion of precipitating the hostile intervention of the European powers because of the violation of neutral rights and civilized usages in the delivering of their fire.

But it is most probable that the defence of these fortified places will be ineffective, and that the Turkish army will fall back to their second line of defence, the Balkan Mountains; though some think that a great battle will be fought before the first line, the Danube is abandoned.

In the meanwhile, the time seems to be approaching when England will take some active part. The well founded rumor of a plot to obstruct the Suez Canal has alarmed England for the security of the highway to India; and it is stated that a large force is ordered to Egypt to hold that country and protect the canal. It may be—who knows?—that a secret engagement exists between Russia and England by which the latter is to let Russia have her will with Turkey in consideration that England takes unobstructed control of Egypt, which is a Turkish province. But the mysteries of European diplomacy are not to be solved by conjecture.

In the meantime, all we can say is, that the war now begins in earnest.

The questions now before the Supreme Court involving the conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal Courts, and embracing the cases of the State vs. Hoskins and the State vs. Deaver and Green, have been argued with consummate ability on the part of the State, by Messrs. Fowle, Morehead and Gatling. We regret, that want of space precludes the presentation of arguments.

Judge Black in a letter to Judge Schenck, reaches the gist of this controversy when he says "Murder by whomsoever done or suffered is *an offence against the State alone, and the accused is triable only in the State Courts.* There can be no removal of such a cause for trial."

This is substantially the ground taken by Judge Waite in the Ellenton trial. In murder, an offence in common law and against State statute law, there can be no federal ingredient. It is a crime cognizable by the State Courts and by them alone. If it is murder, then it cannot be mitigated into a less offence to enable, by constructive control over the lives of offenders against the Revenue laws, those revenue laws to be enforced in violation of the inherent and unyielded rights of sovreign States. If it is not murder, the State Courts can safely be trusted to award impartial justice to the defendants. A doubt of this is at the bottom of the action of the U. S. Courts. More truly, it may be said that the assertion of such right by the U. S. Court is made to infuse greater energy into, and carry greater terror with, the acts of revenue officials, backed as they hope to find it by an authority which cannot be resisted.

Through the efforts of Hon Matt Ransom, it is thought that all the indictments against the violators of the Revenue laws in this State can be compromised with the Government.

THE NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Amid what may be called the wreck of last years wonderful Centennial Exhibition stands in all its original grandeur of size and proportion the magnificent Machinery Hall, the largest of the buildings, covering fourteen acres of ground. It was left as a momento and a monument of an event not to be renewed until after three generations shall have passed away; but probably with no definite idea or plan for its use by the generation that had seen the full glories of 1876. But it has been utilized and in a practical and eminently useful way, being made the centre of the National Immigration Bureau, and set apart for the exhibition, free of charge, for all contributions States and Territories may see fit to make.

North Carolina was at a disadvantage at the Centennial Exhibition. The State made no appropriation, and private enterprise, alone, unaided, and without concert of action, did all that was done to illustrate the mineral, agricultural and forest wealth of the State. Even this little we believe has been productive of much good, and attention was drawn to this State by agencies heretofore almost unknown to the rest of the world. It is in a fair way to bring fruit, being only defective in some of the means necessary to procure publicity.

One of these we think is found in the recent organization of the Agricultural Department, the aims of which are to diffuse information, to gather statistics, to collect specimens of the products of the State; and also to invite immigration by displaying to the world whatever inviting to the settler is to be found in the State. And another is gained by the opening of the National Immigration Bureau at Philadelphia, 'to foster and encourage immigration in the States that desire it. Specimens of their resources should be on exhibition for the enlightenment of emigrants who are selecting new homes.'

Immigration is what North Carolina wants. Her millions of acres are opened wide to take all who will come. The tide has swept by us for want of effort to check it. Texas, remote as it is, is filling up with hundreds of thousands who would have been better off here, nearer their former homes, nearer markets, nearer the centres of Commerce, nearer the fountain heads of science and of culture; in societies already formed, with churches and with schools; in climate more temperate and more healthful, and with soil, if not so fertile, ready in its response to human industry, and producing in a variety not equalled anywhere on the Continent.

If the Agricultural Bureau finds merit in the idea of the National Bureau, we hope it will at once co-operate heartily in the laudable purpose.

AN OLD TEACHER GONE.

Among the few men who have been prominent as educators in this State, was Mr. F. M. Lovejoy. For many years he was Principal of the Raleigh Male Academy and his great learning and his singular devotion to his avocation give him a repute co-equal with that of any of that worthy little band who have done so much to redeem the good name of North Carolina, carrying her educational repute far beyond the limits of the State, drawing to her schools young men of the most remote sections, and attaching successive generations by the most tender ties with the scenes of their early training.

Mr. Lovejoy was a Northern man by birth, having been born in the State of Vermont in 1814; but he came to North Carolina immediately after his education was completed, and ever after made it his home; becoming almost ultra Southern in his feelings, for his ardent and impulsive temper took middle ground on few subjects.

He was an eccentric, but a thoroughly good man; an interesting and instructive companion, an enthusiast in literature, without pedantry, but profuse in the outpour of his favorite reading, quick in manner and temper, but courteous and considerate of the views of others.

He died in Raleigh on the 26th inst.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that Hayes may control the action of the House in the election of a Republican speaker by his favor of the Southern Pacific Rail Road scheme. Let our Democratic Representatives beware of any plans that will jeopardize party unity and party integrity. The party must keep its honor bright to carry out its work to the end. The election of a Republican speaker would stifle many an investigation upon which the Democrats are intent; these investigations Hayes and his party will head off if they can.

No more bargains.

The Iowa Republicans had a State Convention the other day. They go for the recognition of the silver dollar as a legal tender, and also ask that the present, volumn of currency be maintained. But they voted down a resolution to endorse the Southern policy of the President.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* is very generous. It thinks the liberals and extremists may unite by the former abandoning their position and coming over to the position occupied by the latter. The *Star* acts from principle, and it sees no wisdom or justice in extremes. It stands upon the platform as laid down by ex-Governor Hendricks in his New York speech. If a paper cannot adopt that it cannot march to the same music or advocate the same policy as the *Star*. We care nothing for mere names, but there are such things as principle and justice and fairness and wisdom.—Wilmington *Star*.

How does the *Star* reconcile the following declaration of Ex Gov. Hendricks made in the very speech to which the *Star* refers with its new ideas of principles? The *Star* would quote Hendricks against our position; whereas he sustains us exactly.

The truth is, the Star has got somewhat entangled between its first love for Hayes and his later developments of character, and it would require a hobbling step to march to the music of the Star. "There are such things as principle and justice, and fairness and wisdom;" but we do not find the wisdom in the contradictory 'policy' of the Star, nor do we find 'fairness in affixing upon steadfast adherents of the principles of party, the epithet of extremists.

"Even should the President and his Cabinet adopt a part or all of the political policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been contending for so many years, even that will not bring about an acquiescence, will not quiet the public discontent; the Democrats will not consent that their most cherished principles shall be under the protecting care of a power which was acquired by fraudulent and corrup means. [Applause.] The Democrats will make no factious opposition to the *de facto* administration at Washington. They will acquiesce in the fact that it is an administration and will support it in that which is right because it is for the public good, not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and by the people.

Packard says "if the Republican party is defeated, it is the Democratic party that succeeds; and if the Democratic party succeeds, it is the Confederacy that is in charge of the Government." Last winter, on radical authority, we had a Confederate Congress; and that Congress did pretty well, we think. Even the Republicans were constrained to compliment it for its wisdom, its forbearance, its patriotism. That Congress withstood the temptation to gain power at the expense of blood. It stood to peace, at the sacrifice of the Presidency. That Congress went to the root of executive abuses and put a wholesome restraint upon the ambitious aims of any president. That Congress put a check upon extravagance by probing into the wasteful expenditures of the public monies. That Congress tried a return to the economical ways of the fathers, and saved to the country an annual sum of forty millions of dollars. If that is 'Confederacy' the country needs more of it. A little more 'Confederacy,' Mr. Packard.'

The Asheville *Citizen* exposes some of the transactions of the U. S. District Court in its operations in Buncombe, and weakens very much that little sympathy which Judge Dick's respectability of character and association began to raise in his favor. The citations of the *Citizen* are too specific to be inventions, and too grave to challenge investigation if not well founded on facts.

Judge Dick must then be set down as a party to transactions which disgrace and degrade the Bench; but which in the loose morality of the past ten years have been indulged in as necessary and excusable concomitants of the administration of public justice. It is only when rivals get each other by the ear in their wrangles after place, that the people learn how they have been robbed and oppressed.

From whatever cause the investigations into the affairs of the Western District begun let it now go on to the end. If the ermine has been soiled, let it be stripped off.

Major Sutherlin's farm on Dan River is a farm "as is a farm." He has this year 625 acres in wheat, 650 in oats, 700 in corn and 400 in tobacco. The whole of the wheat and oats was sown on clover sod; no artificial fertilizers used; scarcely any barn yard manure, clover and wheat straw furnishing the nutriment to the soil. Maj. S. works 60 mules, and 70 hands regularly, sometimes doubling this force. On this farm of 4000 acres, a great part of which is upland, there are no gullies, no brier patches, no broom sedge, but all as neat and trim as a garden.

We condense the above from a pleasant communication from Mr. D. W. C. Benbow, in the New North State.

Specie is accumulating in the United States, and the imports of the precious metals are said to exceed the exports. The quantity now on hand is said to be $235,000,000; and as the balance of trade is in our favor, and will be largely more so as the war continues, there will be enough to justify the resumption of specie payments; so say some of the financiers.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Here, on the Atlantic Coast, a war in the remote regions of the West create scarce a ripple on the public curiosity. But on the Pacific Coast, the scenes familiar to our fathers are renewed in all their frightful reality; the blood curdling whoop, the midnight assault, the torch, the tomahawk, and the scalping knife, dripping with the gore of women and children; the abandoned farms, the scattered or slaughtered cattle, the destroyed farming implements; and the crowded stockade, the last refuge of terrified women and children; all these are now the present experience of our brethren of the West.

The Indians of Washington, Oregon and Idaho are on the war path, all driven to arms by the faithlessness and rapacity of Indian Agents, charged with their care and protection. And they have begun a war not to be despised.

They have beaten off with heavy loss the U. S. troops sent to subdue them; they have massacred whole settlements of whites, and they threaten to keep in arms until their rights are adjusted. The end will be as before; the whites will eventually conquer, but at a sacrifice of blood, of treasure and of disaster to a region so lately blooming with the prosperity of civilization. Subjugation will be the work of time, for the Indians are well armed, they are united in purpose, they are remote from the approaches of the white troops, and they have the protection of natural features of Mountain and thicket.

Hyman has had to take a back seat again, and Powers is retained as Revenue Collector. But it is no fault of Hayes that Hyman, with the brand put upon him by the Shipp Fraud Commission, was not put in charge of a position in which so much money is handled, or in which there are so many temptations to bribery. Hayes was willing to insult the State with such a man, and willing to imperil the revenue the country, to please the faction that hates the South, and to show his pity for "the poor negro for whom his heart bleeds."

We thank you, Mr. Hayes for that appointment. It was a good eye-opener.

WAR NEWS

RUSTCHUK, June 27.—On Monday the population was flying into the neighboring villages. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospital, five upon the civil hospital and two upon the orphan asylum. the Turks, in return party destroyed Giurgevo. Two complete army corps, the Eleventh and Fourteenth, are already in Dobrudscha. At Rustchuk the consulates of France, Italy, Greece, Germany and Belgium have been injured by the Russian fire.

LONDON, June 27.—Latest advices report that the Russian centre has been reinforced by the twelfth division from Kars. Eighteen thousand men have been detached from the centre and have advanced to Sarakamysh. The Turkish centre is also reinforced by a division of eighteen battalions, which has advanced two miles in front of Zewin, where the Ottoman headquarters are remaining. The Turkish right is still reported to be pursuing the Russian left.

Intelligence received at Erzeroum states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is shocking.

VIENNA, June 27.—The object of the Russians in bombarding Rustchuk is to reduce the town and compel it to capitulate, thus saving a long and regular siege.

BERLIN, June, 27.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall *Gazette* states that the Czar has ordered another army corps from the interior to the lower Danube.

A Rustchuk despatch to the *Times* says the Consuls here are drawing up a protest against the Russians bombarding their residences, as being against all the principles of International law.

LONDON, June 28.—The affair of the 21st near Delibaba was very severe. The Russians fell back on the following morning with a heavy loss. The Turks lost four hundred killed and two thousand wounded.

The *Times'* Bucharest special reports that the Russian General who was wounded at Giurgevo, died in the hospital in Bucharest. General Roth was previously reported wounded.

BUCHAREST, June 28.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, at the head of the eighth army corps crossed the Danube near Simntza on yesterday at day break, driving the Turks from their position. Boats filled with troops continued to cross the river all day yesterday. Russian official accounts, dated yesterday say: "Engagement with Turks is still proceeding. Nikopolis has been burned by bombardment."

LONDON, June 29.—The *Standard's* special correspondent at Zewin, who says he was present at the battle, telegraphs: "Russian attack on Turkish position at Zewin was repulsed despite repeated assaults. Turks had 10,000 men, but their numerical inferiority was counter-balanced by their well fortified position. Russians fought with greatest bravery."

Standard's Bucharest dispatch says: "Russian officials are as much surprised as the general public, at the ease with which crossing the Danube was effected, and at the slightness of their resistance.

The news from Sistova is that the Turks have completly wasted the country around that place, and that neither food nor forage is obtainable.

A correspondent confirms the reports that the Turks have evacuated Tchernavoda and Medjikji.

MANCHESTER, June 29.—A special dispatch to the *Guardian*, from Vienna, says 100,000 Russians have occupied the Island of Barca, near Silistria. It is unknown whether they succeed in crossing to the Turkish side, but the report that the Turks have abandoned their position at Tchernavoda and Medjidji is thought to be only explicable if the Russians have crossed near Silistria.

A Pera dispatch to the *Guardian* says it is stated here that Count Schouvaloff, on behalf of the Czar, will raise objection to the presence of Sir Arnold Kemme, the English military attache with the Turkish army in Asia.

A dispatch to the *Guardian* from Vienna, dated Thursday, says at Nikopolis and Sistova yesterday the losses on both sides were appalling.

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 21.—Sad news from Salmon river. The soldiers under Col. Terry were repulsed with heavy loss; killed and wounded reported, 60. Captains Weller and Trimble are missing and supposed to have been killed. Col. Terry came in safe. The scouts say that the soldiers retreated at the first fire from the Indians, and could not be rallied. The Indians pursued them about sixteen miles, firing on them continuously. A scout says the Indians have better guns than the soldiers, and their aim is deadly.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 29.—John Robertson Co.'s spinnery of 60,000 spindles was burned to-day; loss $400,000; cause, friction of the machinery; 500 hands ousted.

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND, June 29.—Clark & Co.'s thread works were burned today. The work people barely escaped; loss, $75,000.

When the Duke of Wellington asked Gen. Grant how English whisky compared with American whisky, the ex- sovereign replied: "I am no judge; I never took but two drinks of American whisky in my life."—*Boston Post.*

ACCIDENT TO REV. N. M. JURNEY.—On Tuesday last, while the Rev. Mr. Jurney, of Beaufort, was superintending the raising of the frame work of the new Methodist Church in Morehead, he stepped on a defective plank lying across the joist, which gave way, precipitating him to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet. The workmen rushed to him and found he was knocked senseless. In a short time, however, he was restored to consciousness, when it was ascertained that with the exception of some bruises he had received no serious injury.—Raleigh *Observer.*

MARRIAGE OF THE CENTENNIAL QUEEN.—Miss Parke P. Perkings, who was crowned queen at the centennial tournament at Philadelphia last summer, was married at her residence in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 19th instant, to Major W. W. Bentley. A correspondent says: "The bride was a picture of loveliness which none will soon forget in her splendid dress of white satin, elegantly trimmed with lace, and the crown so justly won at the centennial exhibition, looking every inch a queen—a queen of hearts." The bridegroom is a gentleman of wealth and high social position in Pulaski county, Va.

WHY IS IT?—The Commissioner of Agriculture who is required by law to publish a hand book showing the statistics of each county in the State, their mineral, manufacturing and agricultural wealth, has used all the energy at his command to perform the work, and the people who are really more interested than he is have failed to perform theirs. For instance, thirty-three counties in the State failed to send in the crop reports on the 1st of June as requested. In the following counties there are no correspondents to the Department, though every effort has been made to secure them: Ashe, Gaston, Jones, Mitchell, Person, Polk, Richmond, Surry, Swain, Tyrrell, Washington, Yadkin and Yancey. We ask the local press either in or representing the several sections referred to to call attention to the importance of having a correspondent so that the necessary information as above may be obtained for publication in this work shortly to be issued. It seems to us strange that these counties should positively refuse to aid a movement that is calculated to do so much for the country, and we seriously ask why it is?—Raleigh *Observer.*

The Department of Agriculture for June reports nearly all the states as showing a wheat crop up to or over the average. The highest is Indiana 112; Missouri next, 110; North Carolina 100; and the lowest, California, 50, the crop having failed from deficiency of winter rains.

The number of wolves in Russia is estimated at two hundred thousand, and their annual consumption of flesh is twenty-three hundred weight per head. Last year they ate, among other items, one hundred and sixty-one human beings, and it is estimated that, in one way or another, they cost the country ten million dollars. Hunting has declined since the emancipation of the serfs and the wolves have increased.

Caldwell Institute.

THE next Session of this School will commence on

Monday, 16th of July 1877,

and continue twenty weeks.

For particulars address,

BROWER & BRADSHAW,
Caldwell Institute,
july 4. N. C.

Dr. D. A. Robertson,
Surgeon Dentist.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. May 30 1y.

J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THE
The North Carolina Home INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and among them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 13 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

Brewster's
COTTON KING
COOK STOVE.
CALL ON
J. C. BREWSTER,
And examine his Stock of
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
Paints, Oils,
Varnish, Glass and Putty,
Locks and Hinges,
Iron, Nails and Bolts,
Hardware.
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Tinware, Crockery, Glassware & Lamps,
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS,
GUNS, PISTOLS.

The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH. My expenses are less than if on Main St., and consequently I can afford to sell
HARDWARE, STOVES, &c.
lower than elsewhere.
J. C. BREWSTER,
4 & 6 Hargett St.,
march 28. Raleigh, N. C.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Orange and adjacent Counties.

Special attention given to the Collection of Claims. [May 2 6m.

SELECT
Boarding and Day School.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

THE Misses Nash and Miss Kollock will resume the exercises of their School on Friday, the 20th July.
Circulars forwarded on application.
June 20 2m.

Hughes' Academy.
Classical and Mathematical School
CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY.

THE Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday July 9th.
TERMS:—Board, &c. $60.00
Tuition. 25.00
For circulars apply to
SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
june 13. Cedar Grove, N. C.

A. W. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
HILLSBORO, N. C.

PRACTICES in the counties of Orange, Alamance, Person, Chatham and Granville. Claims collected in any part of the State.

REMEMBER **BLACKWELLS' DURHAM WAREHOUSE** is the place to SELL your **TOBACCO.**

The Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 4 1877.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year, $1.50.
" 6 months. 75.

Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

Hillsboro can at present boast of two good sign painters and we hope it gives a promise of future business to know that both of them find employment.

Mr W. B. Gordon of this vicinity who has been ill for some weeks past, we are glad to learn is improving.

Abundant rains last week; in some sections somewhat too much so. Tobacco and corn rejoice in the prospect.

The harvest is all over except a few remaining fields of oats, and everybody is satisfied as a general thing. With a good small grain crop, a fair fruit crop, a promising tobacco and corn crop, and, in most parts of the county, a promising crop of hogs, the day-dawn of prosperity ought to be about to break upon a country so long under the blight of poverty and disaster.

The wonderful wheat we spoke of last week was sent to the State Agricultural Department at Raleigh, and is on exhibition there. It is of the Fultz variety and is from the farm of Mr. T. R. Cain.

More Fine Oats.

Mr. John W. Latta has sent us a fine bunch of oats which beats Mr. Israel Turner's show of last week. The bunch contains 47 stalks from one seed, all well headed, and nearly six feet high.

The Sale on the 7th.

Capitalists and others will do well to attend the sale of the store house and other valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late A. C. Murdock. There is no telling what is in store for Hillsboro, and the store house may yet be a fortune to the buyer.

See ad. of the Caldwell Institute, the session of which opens on the 16th inst. The School is in a flourishing condition, and we are glad to believe that its prospects are bright. It is an excellent institution, and we hope will have abundant appreciation.

A perfect finishing touch would be given to the Court House by pencilling anew. It needs something of the kind to give expression to what at present is only faintly outlined. It would cost but little, and then the building would be finished.

A Negro Drowned.

Mr. S. H. Webb informs us that during the harvesting of last week, two negroes on a farm on Haw River just below Newlin's Mill bantered each other for a swim across the River. Both of them plunged in, and struck for the opposite bank. Before going far, one of them cried out that he was struck with cramp, sunk, and was drowned before assistance could be given. His name was Bowden.

State Normal School.

We have information from Chapel Hill that upwards of one hundred applications have been made for entrance upon the course of Normal instruction which begins this week. We learn of quite a number of female teachers going from this immediate vicinity.

We also learn that the indications of a largely increased addition to the University classes of the next session are very favorable, and that the spirit manifested at the Commencement has not died out.

Our table was graced one day last week with the unusual ornament of magnificent magnolias, from the trees of Mrs. Roulhac, who, each succeeding year, kindly remembers the pleasure this reminder of our boyhood days in the "land of flowers" gives us.

These magnolias were raised from seed planted here by Mrs. R. some twenty years ago and now form a group of eight or ten finely grown trees. She has also what we have never seen elsewhere, half a dozen cypress trees, raised from the seed, growing as vigorously as in the swamps, and now about thirty feet high.

Suicide.

On Wednesday afternoon last, Guilford Laws son of Mr. Isaac Laws, who lived in Person, near the Orange line was found dead, suspended from the limbs of a small pine tree. He was ploughing corn, and appears to have stopped his mule, taken off the lines, passed them round his neck, attached them to the limb, and swung off. The line was not tied, but simply passed around his neck in a way so loose that it is a wonder how it accomplished the fatal object. Mr. Laws leaves a wife and several children. No cause is assigned for the rash act, though he has been observed to be depressed for some time past.

Mothers will grow weary and sigh over the responsibility that Baby places upon them, but they have the high privilege of shaping a character for usefulness. The exercise of patience and the preservation of Baby's health by the proper use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will give them great present comfort and prospective happiness. 25 cents a bottle.

An Important Movement!

The Town Commissioners at their meeting on Wednesday night last took up a subject which we hope will not be let go with until it is carried through or its impossibility demonstrated. This is the alteration of the present route of the N. C. Rail Road so as to bring it into and through the town, instead of passing it by as does now.

It will be remembered that in the location of the road, there was a strong effort to lay it on or near the route now proposed. Several lines were run, all crossing the Eno below the town bridge, and passing out, striking the upper crossing of Eno at different points. But there was decided, and unfortunately, effective opposition, and the present line was adopted in sheer hopelessness of satisfying everybody up town.

It was not long before the fatal effects of this policy was manifested. Instead of springing into new life, as towns along rail roads are wont to do, a paralysis fell upon Hillsboro from which it never recovered. It did not go downward, but it partook of nothing of the spirit that animated more favorable places. It lived, but it did not flourish. It lived and moved and had its being, but its life was lethargic, its motion was torpid, and its being was without animation. And here it is to-day almost in the condition in which the rail road found it as regards population and institutions, but in a business point of view, not so well off; for the point of shipment for produce is not in the town, but a mile off, and the trade that might be induced by the presence of shippers in the town is lost because there need be no reason why those shippers should come into the town at all; and so Hillsboro has become a mere point *in transitu*. Among the other interests that might be affected by the direct passage of the track through the town is that of attracting additional population. For three quarters of a century Hillsboro was the favorite resort during the summer season for the cultivated and wealthy inhabitants of the low country in search of health and relaxation. Here they found the one in a climate unsurpassed in its healthfulness, and they found the other in that charming landscape of rolling hills and smiling valleys and verdant foliage and graceful shade; and in the genial intercourse of a cultivated society, part of it indigenous to the place, a part the result of these summer migrations, and both leaving an impress which has never been effaced under the devastations of war, of poverty, and of a work which has been converted into a weapon of hostility when it might have poured and may still pour, a flood of prosperity upon the town.

All the advantages Hillsboro ever had, except that of local wealth, she still has, climate, position, fertility of soil, close proximity to the productive tobacco region on the North, and the equally remarkable cotton belt on the South, surrounded with a fine grain and grass growing region, and holding out, with these advantages, and its ready accessibility, more solid inducements to the building up of a prosperous town than any place we know of; most of which are lost to that class, now so active in this country, always on the move, always on the look out for favorable locations, but passing this place by, because, as seen from the rail road, there is nothing inviting between the town and the broad waste of commons to attract attention, and they pass on. Not much promise is given by the solitary two horse back standing in waiting at the depot of much good beyond.

But we must defer farther remark at present, only adding that it is the purpose of the board to bring the matter before the directory of the N. C. R. R. at its next meeting. In the mean time we give our readers time to reflect upon the subject, and bring up their minds to a resolute purpose to repair the blunder of location made years ago; a blunder which property holders themselves have repented ever since in sack cloth and ashes; and we will return to the subject again.

Negro Insane Asylum.

In our issue of December 20th 1876, in an article calling attention to the establishment of an Asylum for the colored Insane, we suggested this place as suitable for its location, and the Male Academy as the proper site.

The Legislature passed a bill authorizing the location of such Asylum; it likewise passed a bill authorizing the sale of the Academy, subject to the consent of a majority of the qualified voters of the town of Hillsboro to be expressed at the polls at the Municipal election to be held on the 1st Monday in May. That election was held, and the proposition voted down.

Now the question is mooted again, as if the sugestion of the RECORDER had never been made, nor the acts of the Legislature known. It is a new subject altogether, renewed with refreshing innocence. We hope the Commissioners will be able to get over the difficulty, which they may do if the Legislature will hold an extra session next winter, and if the Commissioners to locate the Asylum are in no great hurry.

But we fear apathy and hostile or narrow minded views have done their work too well.

Revival.

A revival has been going on in the Baptist Church in this place, for the past week under the ministration of the Rev. Mr. Dickson of Chapel Hill, and will continue during the week.

Cotton Factory.

Some little talk of a factory here. We hope it will not end in talk. And if the merits of the new process of making thread direct from the seed cotton—in other words,—direct from the fields, half the difficulty, which is that of cost, disappears at once. On our first page will be found an article from the Goldsboro *Messenger* which presents the subject in an attractive light. If the statements made there are well founded, they ought to wake us up. And *that* they are well founded, we have little doubt; for they are substantiated by a report which we find in the Memphis *Patron of Husbandry* giving an account of the successful opening of the Bluff City Cotton Mill in the city of Memphis, to the entire satisfaction of manufacturer and planter.

The *Patron* says "the successful adoption of the "Clement Attachment" in the manufacture of cotton means the withdrawal from the cotton fields and from the cotton factories of the world, of a vast amount of the most cumbersome and expensive machinery now required to prepare cotton for transportation to the factories and to restore it to a condition that will admit of its conversion into thread." In other words, to this section it means, that the same time and labor that is needed to haul cotton off to be ginned—for every farmer in Orange has not a gin of his own, and many are compelled to haul the seed cotton several miles—will haul the cotton to a factory to be converted into thread.

A factory here would occupy a most favorable position. It would be within from eight to ten miles of a section producing the best cotton made in the State except in the county of Anson; and being on the rail road, controls the means of transportation. Good and permanent water power is at hand, and an abundant supply of operatives can be secured.

We would not advise however the adoption of this new system without most deliberate scrutiny into its merits. Novelties must not be condemned because they are such. The progress of art is always forward. But prudence would dictate caution. If the Clement Attachment is up to its claims, then there will be no excuse for us if we neglect its introduction here.

WHAT THE BILLIOUS REQUIRE.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of its disorder, it is evident that what the billious require is an alterative stimulant which will arouse it to activity, an effect that is followed by the disappearance of the various symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the primary result mentioned, besides removing the constipation, flatulence, heartburn, yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, to which billious invalids are peculiarly subject. As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental despondency and nervousness the Bitters are equally efficacious, and as a renovant of lost vigor, a means of arresting premature decay, and a source of relief from the infirmities to which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject, they may be thoroughly relied upon.

Mayor's Court.

Our new Mayor last week fleshed his maiden sword. On Wednesday two colored men, Henry Jackson and Empson Moore, were brought before him charged with a noisy brawl in the street the night before. They were both found guilty and fined, fine and costs amounting to $6.50. Henry Jackson rests in jail yet, not having been able to pay up.

On Saturday afternoon Walter Reeves, white, and Alex. Haitt, old issue, colored, had a fisticuff in a back lot with a goodly crowd of spectators around them. They were interrupted by the town constable, and hauled up before the Mayor. Reeves plead guilty and was fined $3,00, and costs $1.60. Haitt plead "not guilty," but did not sustain his plea, and was fined $5,00, and costs $1.60.

Lamb's Mill.

Mr. Oliver Lamb was in town last week to get the machinery &c necessary for the renovation of this old and well known mill; new burrs, bolting cloth, and turbine wheel. The mill is near the mouth of a creek emptying into Haw River near Jones' Ferry, and has the reputation of making flour equal to any in the State. We remember flour made by Mr. Lamb some ten years ago, (we have seen some of it since,) and we thought it the most beautiful we had ever seen; with the improvements in the mill, we are sure his flour will not be surpassed anywhere.

A Cow Story.

A valuable subscriber to the NEWS at Hillsboro has a cook and milker who is such a scold that his cows will not come up at night. When driven home they no sooner get to the yard gate and see the cook with her arms akimbo than they immediately lay their tails over their backs and gallop off as if old Nick were after them. This is a true story. Next—*Raleigh News.*

Well, here it is. A gentleman here informs us of a cow so good, and a milker so gentle and persuasive, that the owner is almost able to run a mill from the flow of milk. The cow is milked three times a day, and at the mid-day milking, gives two gallons from *two teats only.* Our venerable Judge of Probate will vouch for the story.

Fire Alarm.

On Sunday morning the congregations of some of the Churches were interrupted in their services by an alarm of fire. The smoke house of Mr. J. R. Gattis was discovered to be on fire inside, but the flames were extinguished without much damage.

A Hillsboro Man in Limbo.

A copy of the Napa, California, Reporter has been sent us, containing a long account of a stage robbery in which a formerly Hillsboro man—so called—played a prominent part. Two stages, the one running from Calistoga to St. Helena, the other, from St. Helena to Calistoga, were successively stopped by two masked men, armed with guns, the object being to get possession of treasure supposed to be on board. The first stage stopped was the one bound to St. Helena which was on the ascent of the mountain. The driver promptly threw overboard a box, which however was empty; and the robbers, if they discovered the cheat, were intent upon the stoppage of the downward bound stage, expected, every moment, which they were certain contained treasure. There were two boxes on this stage one full, the other empty. This last the driver threw out, cracked his whip, and soon thundered out of sight of the highwaymen.

As soon as this stage reached Calistoga, parties were organized for a search, and the scene of the robbery gave them a clue. The peculiar shape of the foot prints made a fatal trail and the robbers were soon overhauled, and after some show of resistance, captured, and placed in jail.

We extract from the Reporter the following account of the prisoners:

On Thursday morning we called at the jail, and had a look at the parties. J. R. Dollar says he is a native of Hillsboro, Orange county, North Carolina, and is about 25 years of age. He was too young to serve in the late civil war, but since then has severed as a private in the 21st U. S. Infantry. He is a slender man, with dark eyes, dark hair and olive complexion. He seemed exceedingly cheerful when we met him. Says that he is a book-keeper, and has been employed in that capacity in the U. S. Treasury Department. He is a married man, and his wife has influential relatives, the names of some of whom were mentioned, but are suppressed for obvious reasons. William Russell is a Scotchman, aged 30, and is a carpenter. He is a blonde, with sharp features and red complexion. He is exceedingly reticent. They both enjoyed their first breakfast at Castle James, and thereafter went over to Brayton's gallery and sat for their pictures.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c; such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c; you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

For sale by Dr. O. Hooker Hillsboro, and Stephen A. White Mebanesville.

Mr. M. C. Henly, Photographic Artist has pitched his tent in the Masonic Lodge Square, where he will be pleased to see the public. His Photographs are good works of art. His India Ink pictures combine the truthfulness of the Photographic likeness with the life and finish of painting. His landscapes are excellent, and the specimens of Stereoscopic views are as natural as any we have seen. Call and see him

ELEGANT HAIR is woman's crowning beauty. When it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright, her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

An Ancient Harvester.

Mr. John A. Thompson informs us that his father, Mr. James H. Thompson, now eighty two years old, went through last week's harvest with the vigor of youth, using the cradle in a style to make younger men tremble for their laurels.

We think a parralel case will be hard to find.

No changes in tobacco during the last week. Flour also unchanged.

June may be called the great battle month. In this month were fought Waterloo (1815), Bunker Hill (1775), Marengo (1800), Friedland (1807), Quatre Bras (1815, and Vittoria (1813.)

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 6m.

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

The Office will be open from 8 a m till 5 p m daily except on Sundays, when it will be opened at 7 and closed at half past seven.

H. H. STRAYHORN P. M.

DIED

In this county near Oaks, on the 12th of June, of consumption, Mrs. Sally, wife of H. McDaniel, aged 51 years, 3 months and 29 days.

"Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

BROWN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Farmer's Hall, Hillsboro, N. C.
April 18 1877.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c. to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c. &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.
IS now receiving her
SPRING SUPPLY OF
MILLENERY
Fancy Goods and Notions,
TERMS CASH, at the lowest possible rates.
She is receiving weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses, and guarantees that her work and her GOODS will come up to the highest recognized standards of taste.
Be sure to call on her before making orders elsewhere. April 4 tf.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

HILLSBORO MILITARY ACADEMY.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
THE FALL SESSION of this
CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
Commences July 23rd 1877.
For circulars apply to the Principals.
HAMILTON & MORSON.
May 30. tf.

Thomas C. Hayes,
Boot and Shoe Maker.
Will be found at the old Telegraph Office, one door West of Blackwood's Store.
WHERE he is prepared to serve his friends and customers in his proverbially faithful and good style.
Call and see me. I will suit all in style and PRICE.
BARTER taken for work at market prices.
Give me a trial, as I wish to LIVE and let LIVE.
June 6th 3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
IN the Town of
HILLSBORO, N. C.
On Saturday the 7th of July 1877,
AT the Court House door, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, the Store House belonging to the estate of A. C. Murdock, dec'd., on a credit of six months.
ALSO,
In front of the Store House, a lot of Personal Property, belonging to said estate, consisting of Beds, Tables, a Bureau and other property, for Cash.
Parties who owe the estate and do not pay before that time, will have to pay Cost.
Those who have claims, properly authenticated, will present them on or before that day, as this is the last notice to all.
THOS. J. FREELAND, Ex'r. and Mortgagee.
june 13.

☞ DON'T BUY YOUR DRY GOODS until you have examined our Stock, as we offer
GREATER INDUCEMENTS
to purchasers than ever before. We have a LARGE STOCK, nearly all of which was purchased since the great decline in prices, and we give our customers the advantage of the hundreds of bargains which we became the possessors of. We now offer
Handsome Striped Silks at 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and $1, well worth $1, 1,10, 1,15 and $1,25;
Good Black Silks from 80c. up to $3 per yard—all very cheap—but we call special attention to our SILKS at $1, 1,25 1,50 and $2 per yard;
Colored silks in endless variety, from 1 to $2 per yard;
Good Double-Width Alpaccas at 25 worth 35c. at 30 worth 40c, at 35 worth 45c, at 40 worth 50c, at 45 worth 60c, at 50 worth 65c—also finer qualities as cheap in proportion;
Domestic Ginghams at 8⅓c, per yard worth 12½c, at 10c, worth 16⅔c;
Wash Poplins at 8⅓, worth 12½, at 10c. worth 15c, at 12½, worth 16⅔c, at 16⅔c. worth 20;
Printed Delaine at 8⅓c, per yard worth 20c;
Printed Percales at 12½c, per yard worth 25c—these are the finest goods manufactured;
Printed Cambrics at 8⅓c. per yard worth 12½c;
Chevon Shirtings at 8⅓, 12½ 15, 16⅔, 20, and 25c. per yard—all much below regular prices;
Real Georgia Nankeen, ten yards in a piece, for 75c. worth $1,25;
Black Cachemires, Delaines, Bombazines, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloths and other DRESS GOODS for mourning;
Satin Striped Muslins at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c;
Checked Muslins, handsome styles, for wrappers and aprons, at 25c, worth 37½c, per yard;
Victoria Lawns at 12½, 15, 16⅔, 20 and 25c., worth from 5 to 10c. per yard more;
Swiss Muslins from 10 to 50c. per yard—the cheapest ever offered;
Handsome Styles of Piques at 16⅔c. per yard worth 25c.;
Lace Striped Muslins, in great variety, at the lowest prices ever known,
Honeycomb Quilts, extra large size at 85c. worth $1,25;
Marseilles Quilts at $3 and $3 worth $5 and $6;
Linen Crumb-Cloths, three yards by two and a half yards, at $3 worth $5 and four yards by three yards at $4,75 worth $7;
Turkey Red Table Damask at 75c. worth $1, at $1 worth 1,25 worth 1,75;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 10⅔, 20, 25, 30c., and up to $1 per yard—all much lower than ever offered;
Curtain Muslins, one and a quarter yards wide, at 25 worth 35c, at 30 worth 40c. and 35 worth 50c;
Cotton Cloaking for children's wear at 50c. some of which is worth $1 per yard;
Unbleached Knitting Cotton, three, four and five strands, at 60c. per pound;
Bleached Knitting Cotton, superior quality, large balls, all Nos. from 6 to 24 at 55c. per pound;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at 1,75 for a bundle of five pounds;
Cotton Yarns, all Nos. from 4 to 12, at $1,10 for a bundle of five pounds;
Gilt Band Window Shades at $2 a pair, with fixtures complete.
French Wove Corsets at 50c. worth 75c, at 75c., worth $1, at 1 worth $1,25;
Parasols and Umbrellas direct from the manufacturers at lower prices than ever;
Hamburgh Edgings—20,000 yards purchased at the large auction sales. In these goods we offer extra inducements;
Edging from 4c. to $3,50 per yard;
Real Thread Bobbin Edging at 25c. for a piece of 18 yards, worth 50c. per yard;
Sewing Machine Oil at 10c. per bottle, usually sold at 25c.;
Machine Needles for all of the leading sewing machines at 40 and 50c. per dozen, sent by mail postage paid;
ONE DOLLAR will purchase a SHIRT manufactured of genuine Wamsutta cotton and pure Irish Linen—has only to be laundried before wearing. These shirts are equal to shirts of northern manufacture usually sold at $2,50 when laundried.
We have also 1,000 other special bargains, and in conclusion will state that we keep the largest, best assorted, and cheapest stock of
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, and Notions
in this State—all of which we sell at very low prices for Cash. We have but one price to all, so a child can purchase as low as an adult, and those who are not judges can buy a cheap as an expert. With these advantages to purchasers we trust to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders will receive prompt attention; goods sent by express, mail, or otherwise as directed, upon the receipt of the money or its equivalent. In ordering goods by mail enclose the amount necessary for postage, which is 1c. per ounce.
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
RICHMOND, VA.
May 16.

CALL AT THE
DURHAM
HARDWARE STORE.
AND
SECURE BARGAINS!!
HAVING secured a FIRST CLASS TIN & SHEET IRON WORKMAN, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work in that line at the following low prices:
Tobacco Shapes, all sizes, 1 XX, or 2 cross Tin, 40 cents each.
Tin Roofing 8 cents per square foot.
Guttering 16 2-3 cents running foot.
Flue Sheet Iron in bundles 6 cts per lb.
Flue Sheet Iron Pipe 8 cents per lb.
Old North State Cooking Stove No. 10, $40; 9, $30; 8, $26; 7, $23; 6, $18, complete, with 30 pieces Furniture, and every STOVE warranted to give entire satisfaction
I am sole agent for PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL, will burn in any lamp, and is absolutely safe. LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS and a full line of
Hardware
At
C. A. Hart's,
may 23. Main Street, Durham, N. C.

H. MAHLER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Gold and Silver Ware,
MASONIC JEWELS,
HAIR JEWELRY,
WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c,
Watch Repairing and Engraving promptly executed.
Seals, etc., made to order.
RALEIGH, N. C.
march 28. Opposite the Market Place.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY..... JULY 4, 1877.

THE RECODRER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—in variably in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 a square for the first insertion and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

TERMS BY SPECIAL CONTRACT:

1 square 3 months $5—6 months $9—12 months $15
2 " 7 " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
" 3 " $13—6 " $23—12 " $30
Half column 3 months $20—6 mo. $30—12 mo. $50
Column 3 months $35—6 mo. $70—12 mo. $100

A GOOD HOG PASTURE.

Many farmers seem never to have learned or to have forgotten that the hog is a grazing animal, that it can be kept cheaper and in better condition during half the year on grass and other crops than any other kind of food. They keep their hogs in pens, though they have a great desire to get out, and feed them on corn, which requires a large amount of labor to raise, when the hogs show a marked preference for grass that grows without cultivation. A hog is as much entitled to grass during summer as a cow is, and will profit quite as much from it. As a dairyman studies how to have a good pasture for his milch cows, so a raiser of hogs should study how to have a good pasture for his breeding and stock hogs. Too many farmers give very little attention to the food their hogs receive till it comes time to commence fattening them, when they are impatient to stuff them with all they can devour. They seem to think that it is only necessary to give them enough alive up to that time.

A good hog-pasture should contain an acre of land for every five hogs, taking them as they come. Clover will produce the most food and the kind of green food that is best relished by swine. As it does not come forward very early in the spring, and as it is liable to suffer from the protracted drought that usually occurs in the midsummer, a hog-pasture should contain a plant of one of the true grasses. Orchard grass is highly prized by those who have raised it for hog-pasturage. It starts early, grows till late in the season, bears frequent croppings, while it is exceedingly tender. In Kentucky bluegrass is the favorite grass for hog-pasturage, as it is well adapted to the soil and climate. Clover does not do well in the South, owing to the open winters and the extreme heat in the summer. A hog-pasture should be sown so that the grass will be out one year before the hogs are turned in, so as to insure a tolerable strong soil

A good hog-pasture should contain living water. In the absence of it there should be a well and pump. It is by no means essential that hogs have mire to wallow in, but it is an excellent plan to have a pool of water in which they can wade during the warm weather. If this can not be furnished there should be a large trough from which the animals can drink at any time. A good shade is of great importance in raising hogs. They can not endure the hot sun during July and August without suffering from the consequences. Several large spreading trees, a thicket of bushes, or a lot occupied by bushes which are covered by vines will afford an excellent retreat from the rays of the sun. It is cruelty to put hogs in a pasture in which there is no natural or artificial shade. If there are no trees, rude sheds should be erected and covered with poles and straw. In laying out a place for a hog-pasture provision should be made for shade. The sheds may be erected for temporary purposes, but trees should be planted for use in the future. Cottonwoods will grow so fast that they will afford excellent shade in a few years. They thrive well on any of our prairie soils, and may be easily obtained in any portion of the West. A grove of crab-apple trees affords a most delightful shade, while the fruit will be of some value to the hogs. There is nothing like a good run among large forest-trees such as grow on the bottom lands in the West for the production of healthy hogs. In all the reports of hog cholera that have reached us, we have heard of no cases occurring on farms where the hogs had a chance to run at will through a forest and enjoy the advantages of shade, mast, and the clear water of running streams. Hogs raised in such situations have none of the ills of hampered pigs, but are as healthy as Sioux Indians on the banks of the Yellowstone.—*Chicago Times.*

HOEING TOBACCO.

Hoeing tobacco, by some growers, is a very slow and tedious work. It should be done very rapidly. I can see no reason why it is necessary to cut and clean away all the soil that is in contact with the plant to the depth of from one-half to an inch, and then pulling up new and fresh soil around the plant. Many farmers do this always. Is it because they suppose that the displaced soil has become exhausted? No experienced person can think so for a moment. Why, then, do they persist in this (as it seems to me) foolish operation? Is it because the earth has become crusted and hard? This may be so; but would not throwing a small portion of fresh earth upon the surface of the hill have the same effect, and without injury to the plant? I am of the opinion that this deep cutting with the hoe near the plant is all wrong; in common or ordinary soils, the soil is loose enough to admit the air and the heat of the sun. What more is wanting? I think it is well to hoe tobacco as soon as it is evident that the roots have secured a foot-hold and the plant shows a tendency to grow a little. But hoe it very lightly, and be careful not to run the cultivator too close to the row; then follow with the hoe, cutting up the weeds if any have started. And if the land has been fitted a great while, the weeds will show themselves. When they are near the plant, if not easily removed with the corner of the hoe, stoop and remove them with your fingers, but by no means endanger the breaking of the newly started rootlets. These little fibrous roots are exceedingly tender and easily broken, and a day or two of valuable time is lost for the growth of the plant to get lost for the growth of the plant to get back where it was before it was hoed. I have often seen men so intent upon removing the soil, and so close around the plant, that it would be loose or the little ball of compressed soil in which the roots were imprisoned would fall over, and the hoer would have to stoop and hold it in position with one hand, whilst he braced it up with some fresh soil. I am of the opinion that it is well to go over the tobacco rapidly and often, at least four times before the plants have attained such size as to be at all troublesome in hoeing or cultivating. And, after that, if weeds start, go through and remove them. And all this time be sure to keep the land well stocked. If a plant is missing, see to it that another is set in its place, and this can oftentimes be done by taking out one where there are two growing. If after the plants get well started a worm eats out the chit, if it is too late to reset, better let it grow, and pinch out the buds all but one or two, than to run the risk of a small, late plant. I had rather have the "double-header," as we call them, as these will grow very rapidly after suckers start. After a heavy rainfall it is well to run through the tobacco and loosen up the soil again, provided it isn't too large.—*American Cultivator.*

Essex swine are attracting more attention at this time than ever before, and description of the hog may be of advantage to our readers. The Essex have short legs and are small boned, but they stand firm and strong on their limbs, and bear shipping well. They take on flesh easily, and can be made fit for the butcher at from one month upward; have short snouts, good cheeks and shoulders, square compact bodies, and capital hams. They mature early, and attain a fair size, often reaching 400 to 500 pounds. They are entirely black, but when dressed the skin is as white as the whitest, and very thin and smooth; hence very free from scurvy or skin diseases. Their flesh is remarkably firm, rich, juicy, and sweet, and the lard is of the best quality.

From the smallness of the offal and exceeding quiet disposition they are very easy keepers, and the very best of grazers; in fact, I know of no breed that is superior to them in this respect. With the run of a good clover pasture they will keep in good growing condition all summer, and if allowed two or three ears of corn each per day, with access to pure water, will grow very rapidly, and be at all times ready for the butcher. This is in fact the cheapest way of making pork.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

PIANOS 7⅓ octave, fine ROSEWOOD (not used over six months), only $130; cost $650. New Pianos at wholesale. Great bargains. Nearly new, $220; a 2 stops, $45; 5 stops, $55; 6 stops, $53, 7 stops $60; 9 stops $65; 13 stops $85 to $95. Rare opportunities. New organs at wholesale. Beware imitations. Best offer ever made. READ. Sent on 5 to 15 days' test trial. Money refunded and freight paid both ways if unsatisfactory. Est. 1856. Agents Wanted. Discounts to Teachers, Ministers, &c. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

ORGANS

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H HALLETT & CO. Portland Maine.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TO RATIONAL INVALIDS.—In sickness every portion of the body sympathize with the seat of the disorder. When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the liver, bowels, nerves, muscles, veins, arteries, &c., are all more or less affected. Those delinquents require a medicine containing the properties of a stomachic, an alterative, a purgative, a tonic and sedative to bring them back to their duty; and all these elements, in their purest and most effective forms, are united in

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT,

the great saline Remedy for Indigestion, and its concomitant consequences. Sold by all druggists.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

DRUNKARD STOP.

C. C. BEERS, M. D. (formerly of Boston) has a harmless cure for INTEMPERANCE, which can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Also one for the

OPIUM HABIT.

Permanent cures guaranteed in both. Send stamp for evidence. Ask druggist for it. Address BEERS & CO., Birmingham, Conn.

25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents. post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Sample worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

TUTT'S PILLS

A Noted Divine says

They are worth their weight in gold.

READ WHAT HE SAYS:

DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence persons using his Pills have the guarantee that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.

He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthening, purgative, and purifying tonic.*

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to promptly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which *persons take on flesh,* while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?

Read the Answer

It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the *cure of diseases of this climate.* It is

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,

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GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	4.30	A. M.
" Air Line June'n	5.20	"
" Salisbury	7.20	"
" Greensboro	9.55	"
" Danville,	12.29	P. M.
" Dundee,	12.46	"
" Burkeville,	5.05	"
Ar. at Richmond,	7.45	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond,	7.30	A. M.
" Burkville	10.40	"
" Dundee,	2.53	P. M.
" Danville	2.29	"
" Greensboro	5.00	"
" Salisbury,	8.15	"
" Air-Line Jun.	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte.	10.57	"

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.25pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 " M	Lv 4.13 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.49 p m	Ar. 11.30p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.10 "	Lv 10.10 am

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.
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Leave Greensboro	5.00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.32 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.30 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.55 "

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